one of the talking conferences of the Free-State men in Kansas, he said, "No. I will not go. It is all talk and no cider." Mr. Brown took a very comprehensive view of human affairs in this more precise and provincial,

than circumlecutory and polished observation. We fear, Caleb, there are those ungodly and disrespectful persons who will apply some such derogatory remark to your brave and patriotic words. But, Caleb, do not mind them. Envy and malice sbound in this wicked world. They must be met. and they must be disregarded. "Obloquy," said the illustrious Mr. Burke, "obloquy is a necessary " ingredient in all true glory." Let the sentiment refresh your soul when others malign you. We, at least, back your pretensions, and applaud your courage, already displayed in the tent-d field, and new in combating those gorgons and chimeras dire which beset you during your late trying efforts in Fancuil Hall, of which Hall you, on Wednesday night, at least, were one of the very chiefest bricks.

Every now and then, some one of the hair-splitting geniuses of the South thinks he has discovered a new point or position to bother the adversaries of Slavery, and parades it with great complacency when he finds what he considers a good opening for a display of his recondite ingenuity. Thus Senator Clay of Alabama interrupted Senator Trumbull of Illinois, the other day, with the question how be, Senator Trumbull, "reconciled, consistently "with the personal integrity of the signers of the "Declaration of Independence, their holding slaves with the assertion in that instrument that all men "are entitled to life and liberty." Mr. Clay, in this question, evidently intended to imply that it could not be reconciled on any other supposition than that the Declaration only meant white men. It is such luminous logical deductions as this that these champions of Slavery flatter themselves and amuse others with.

Now, we beg to answer Mr Clay's question by asking another. Did Mr. Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration, consider Slavery right or wrong ! Did he mean what he said, when he described and condemned it? Was that great apostle of original Simon Pure American Democracy jesting when he uttered the memorable words, as he surveyed Slavery as it existed around him in Virginia, " I tremble when I think that God is just"? In a werd, does or does not Mr. Jefferson, in his published works, recognize and assert the inconsistency of the existence of Slavery with the doctrines advanced in the Declaration, and the principles distinetly enunciated in the Federal Constitution? He surely does. Mr. Clay's implication, then, directly impugus

Mr. Jefferson's "personal integrity," or the implication involves a fallacy. That fallacy consists in the assumption that every statesman does or should square all his acts by certain abstract, unbending logical propositions. Thus, Mr. Clay impliedly argues that if every man is entitled to his liberty, Slavery should be instantly abolished, and that no man who believes this doctrine can preserve his " personal integrity" who holds a slave a day. This is the position of our extreme Abolitionists, and we hope Mr. Clay's testimony may afford them some comfort. But we defend our garly statesmen and fathers of the Republic from this charge of inconsistency, on the ground that no statesman ever did, and no statesman ever can, always carry out all his abstract ideas of government in its practical administration. The best he can do, and all he can do, is to approximate te his ideal. Thus, though Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Mason, Mr. Madison, and their compeers, felt, knew, and declared, that Slavery was wrong, and a blotch and a disgrace upon our Government, neither was impelled to therefore insist that every man who held slaves should instantly liberate them. Yet Mr. Senator Clay gravely intimates that such was their duty if they held to the literal interpretation of the Declaration of Independence. We trust Mr. Clay will not press this view of the case upon the Republicans when they come into power in the National Administration. They will desire to estly, fairly, and with moderation; and it is the last thing a Conservative Southern statesman should be doing at this juncture to assert, or at least very distantly intimate, these radical and revolutionary senti-

THE FREE STATE OF KANSAS quietly completed her organization on Tuesday by electing State Officers and a Representative in Congress-all Republiesn-by some 3,000 majority-every County heard from but Leavenworth (wherein is Fort Leavenworth and the gigantic Government freighting concern of Russell, Majors and Waddell, which gives employment to several thousand men) giving a Republican majority. The State Officers and Congressman elect are as follows:

Governor ....... CHARLES ROBINSON, of Lawrence. Liest, Governor. Joseph P. Root, Wyandot. See's of State....John W. Robinson, Manhattan. Auditor........Grokur S. Hillykk, Grasshopper Falls. Chief Justice......THOMAN EWING, Jr., Leavenworth.

dreciate Justice.....XROMAN EWING, Jr., Leavenworth.

LAWRINGR D. BAILBY, Emporia.

Memb. Congress...MARTIN F. CONWAY, Lawrence.

-The Governor and Member of Congress are the very men elected to those places under the Topeka Constitution of 1855; Topeka is the State Capital, as then; and the State will be admitted under what is essentially the old Topcka Free-State Constitution. Mr. Ewing is the son of the eminent U. S. Senator of like name from Ohio twenty-odd years ago. Mr. Conway is a native of Baltimore, and is reported to have run a little behind his ticket, which we can readily credit-he being one of the earliest, most constant, thorough, consistent Anti-Slavery men in Kansas, and of course disliked by all who are only Republican because it is locally the stronger side. He is a man to be relied on.

-Kansas will very soon be knocking at the doors of Congress-probably before the House shall have been fully organized. She will be a hard dose for the majority of the Senate, and they will probably stave it off so long as possible; but they will have to swallow it, no matter with what wry faces. The Sham Democracy cannot afford to raise and meet a Kansas issue in 1966.

Mr. Buchanan's Territorial Governor, Sam. Medary, eeq. of Ohio, was the Democratic caudidate for Governor of the State. He was warmly supported by Russell and Waddell's teamsters, a regiment or so of Indian Agents, Land Officers and their hangers-on, with such of the original Border Ruffians as have thought best to remain in Kansas, and a number of apostate Free Soilers who had slimed themselves in the "Minneola" corruption or been disgusted by the blindness of the majority to their eminent qualifications for office. All these combined made a party not quite large enough to give the Republicans some satisfaction in the flogging of it. But the example, if necessary.

When Old John Brown was once asked to attend | there is damaged material enough left to slough off from the Republican side to enable the Shams to make quite a respectable fight at the Presideutial election.

> A friend in Philadelphia writes to us that the late Union-saving meeting in that city was got up and managed in the interest of Mr. Wise as a Presidential candidate. That in Boston, on the other hand, was apparently intended for the benefit of Mr. Hunter. In whose behalf that about to take place in this City will be conducted is something not yet developed. It is plain, however, from the fact that Mr. Havemeyer was unanimously rejected as a member of the Executive Committee, that the enterprise is flatly hostile to the aspirations of Mr. Horatio Seymour. In this respect, the managers of the meeting entirely coincide with the purposes of our new Mayor, from whom Mr. Seymour need expect no mercy. But when Mr. Havemeyer was rejected, why did not some one move to put Mr. Wood in his place! The fact that this was not done would seem to indicate that Mr. Wise's pretensions are not to be furthered by the projected meeting. But these are dark points, on which we shall get light as we grow

The Richmond Enquirer-so long ago as 1856, two years before Gov. Seward's Rochester speech-

" Two opposite and conflicting forms of society cannot, among civilized men, coexist and endure. The one must give way and cease to exist—the other become universal. If free society be unnatural, immoral, and unchristian, it must fall and give way to slave society—a social system as old as the world, universal as man."

-Nobody trembled at that utterance, as threatening the integrity of the Union-it is only when the universality of Freedom is foreshadowed that it is deemed necessary to resort to Union-saving.

## THE LATEST NEWS,

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 9, 1859.

THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA. Mr. Slidell s determined to press the Cuba bill to a party vote, with a view to making it an issue before the Charleston Convention, but without having any expectation of carrying it.

THE SENATE. The Senate did not sit to-day, but many members were present in the House, watching the proceed-

DOINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Another exciting day in the House. Mr. Stanton had the floor from yesterday, but yielded it for a personal explanation from Mr. Kellogg, who said he would take occasion to answer Mr. Greeley's letter in yesterday's TRIBUNE, when the House was organized.

Mr. Logan of Illinois interposed in defense of Mr. Douglas against Mr. Kellogg's charge that he had colluded with Mr. Greeley for his election to the Senate. He referred, in the course of his remarks, to an occasion in the Illinois Legislature, when he said he did not skulk like a spaniel and s cur, pointing to Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Kellogg was sitting a few benches distant, on the Democratic side, and immediately sprang toward Logan, but both parties were restrained by Members around, before blows could be exchanged. Mr. Keitt acted

as peacemaker. In the midst of the confusion, Mr. Taylor of Louisiana rose and said this and other scenes exhibited the necessity for organizing the House to preserve order. He hoped the House would, therefore, proceed to ballot, and continue till a Speaker was elected. This suggestion was received with general expressions of favor on the Republican side, but indifferently by the Demo-

After various points of order were raised by different members, and much competition for the floor, Mr. Logan, who was really usurping Mr. Stanton's original right, continued. He labored to establish the Douglas Democracy as untainted, and asserted that Mr. Kellogg's charge was false.

Mr. McClernand interrupted here with a letter from Mr. Douglas, specifically denying any conference with Mr. Greeley concerning the Senatorship or any other subject, except as a casual vis-

Mr. Logan proceeded to charge the Republicans of Illinois with resisting the Fugitive Slave Law, which the Democracy supported, and as hostile to

constitutional obligations. He was interrogated by Mr. Kilgore as to Mr. Douglas's position on the protection of Slavery in

Territories which he declined answering. Subsequently, Mr. Haskin interposed, and asked him, if the Charleston Convention repudiated Mr. Douglas's principles. what he would do. No satisfaction was given.

Mr. Haskin said, if the Democracy abandoned their principles, as an Anti-Lecompton man, he preferred acting with the Republicans, who did not d fler from him on the material question.

Mr. Stauton of Ohio then took the floor, saying he would yield if a vote for Speaker would be taken, with the understanding, however, that he should resume if the balloting was discontinued.

Mr. Hickman then submitted a resolution for the adoption of the plurality rule. This proposition startled the Democracy, and Mr. Winslow imme diately moved an adjournment, which Mr. Florence followed up with one that if carried the House should adjourn to Monday. The vote on the amendment was: Yeas, 102; Nays, 127.

A vote on Speaker was then demanded, when Mr. Sherman reached 110, gaining Messrs. Carter, Nixon, and Stratton from the last day. Mr. Briggs voted for Mr. Gilmer. Mr. Bocock had 88. The rest were scattered, the Anti-Lecomptonites dividing among themselves.

Mr. Hickman then attempted to get up the plurality resolution, but objections were urged on the Democratic side in various forms by Messrs. Houston. Burnett, McQueen, and others.

Mr. Hickman still insisted on the right, and the Clerk refused to decide the point of order, or refer it to the House, asserting that Mr. Stanton was entitled to the floor, and the resolution could not be sidled in.

Mr. Stanton said he preferred a vote on Hickman's resolution, but as it was debatable, and the other side was determined upon discussion, he would go on if the House was willing, or wait till morning. It was evident the Democracy intended to fillibuster, and no action on our side could prevent it. Mr. Stanton was about to speak when a motion to adjourn was made, which prevailed-one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and thirteen. Mr. Clemens and other Democrats changing to produce the result, and more being ready to follow

Mr. Olin was compelled to remain home to-day by sickness, but paired off till to-morrow with Mr. Landrum, who was also sick. He hopes to be in

the House at call in the morning. It is now positively ascertained that Messrs. Haskin, Hickman, Schwartz, and Reynolds are ready for the plurality rule or Mr. Sherman directly. Mr. Haskin's manly speech and Mr. Hickman's resolulution have removed all misgivings. These votes added to Mr. Sherman's column will put the responsibility of success or defeat directly upon Horace F. Clark and George Briggs. Those two

votes now hold the decision in their hands. Every effort is made by moneyed New-York politicians to persuade Mr. Briggs against his own inclinations and sense of duty, but it is hoped they will not succeed.

Mesers. Adrain, Riggs, and Davis will probably stand off from affiliation with either the Democracy or Opposition. They are pledgel against any Lecompton Speaker.

Secret movements have been attempted with a view of abandoning Mr. Sherman, but they have met no response whatever. There is not a less obicctionable member of any party on the floor, and there are over one hundred votes that, under no circumstances, will recede.

Democratic leaders say to-night they are determined to resist the plurality rule to the bitter end. and will compel the Opposition to elect by a majority as the best mode of dividing parties. They believe we have the power. No election is expected to-morrow, but there is a general disposition on our side to leave the talking to those who don't want to vote.

Reports were current to-day of a reconciliation between Senator Douglas and President Buchanan, but they are unfounded. Members of the Illinois delegation and others have tried to bring about an understanding on their own account, and for their own objects. Hence the rumers.

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 9, 1859. Washington, Friday, Dec. 3, 1833.
Only a proof copy of the President's Message has yet been printed, and that is in his own possession.
It is said the Democratic Senators were in conference this afternoon, to arrange the Standing Committees. They will be nearly the same as those of the last session, and will have to be voted on by the Sanate.

Senate.

Mr. Hickman, in the House, will again endeavor to morrow to press the adoption of the plurality rule t effect the election of a Speaker; but at this stage of th proceedings there does not seem any prospect of its adoption, as the opponents of Mr. Sherman will vigor-

adoption, as the opponents of Mr. Sherman was rigorously resist its introduction.

The Commissioner of Patents has appointed Prof. Jillson of Columbia College, in this district, as Librarian of the Patent Office, vice Dr. Turner, deceased.

Some damage was done to Brown's Hotel to-night, owing to a defective fire-flue. At one time the entire building was considered to be in imminent danger. Great excitement prevailed among members of Congress and other guests, the larger part of whom had gress and other guests, the larger part of whom had their baggage removed, but afterward returned to their

## XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1859.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MORRIS (Ill.) rising to a privileged question, caused to be read from the official report of the remarks of Mr. Kellogg that two years ago Mr. Greeley was planning and scheming with Mr. Douglas in the parlor of the latter, to redect him Senator by holding

parior of the latter, to reclect him Senator by holding out the politics of Illinois.

Mr. MORRIS also caused to be read Mr. Greeley's publication denying the truth of the charge, and while detesting Mr. Douglas's doctrines admiring his pluck.

Mr. KELLOGG replied that but for the fact that he had been personally assailed in an infamous article in The Thinouse, he would not have said a word, as he was anxious for an organization. He said that Horace Greeley and Judge Douglas had been put on trial, and cave notice that he should hereafter prosecute the issue. Greeley and Judge Douglas had been put on trial, and gave notice that he should hereafter prosecute the issue.

Mr. CLARK (Mo.) was called out by a remark of Mr. Kellogg that a report had provailed that, according to arrangement, the Missouri Senatorship was to be given to Mr. Blair. He believed this charge against Mr. Douglas was a falsehood, but he did not attach importance to the statement of Mr. Greeley, whom he believed a thief, and of a character unworthy the notice of greatlements or cost of Capacaca.

whom he believed a thief, and of a character unworthy the notice of gentlemen in or out of Congress.

Mr. KELLOGG repeated, as an issue had been made, he would meet it fairly. He disclaimed having made any attack on Douglas. He dealt with Greeley.

Mr. LOGAN said the charge was made to injure Mr. Douglas who is the candidate for the Presidency of the great North West. The effort was to depreciate Mr. Douglas in the estimation of the South by associating him with Mr. Greeley. From this time he would never again notice his colleague, who shrinks from the responsibility of bringing forward proofs is support of his charges. When he (Logan) made a charge in the Legislature of Illinois, and was called on support of his charges. When he (Logan) made a charge in the Legislature of Illinois, and was called on proof, he did not like a spaniel slink into a corner.

At this point Mr. Kellogg, who was sitting near Mr. Logan, deliberately advanced toward him, as if with hostile intention. Logan, perceiving the movement, put himself in an attitude for combat. Gentlemen at

once sprung to the scene, some seizing Logan and others restraining Kellogg. There was very much ex-citement, and Members all over the Hall were in agi-

The CLERK, amid the din and stirring events loudly called to order, and requested gentlemen to take their seats, and soon the two Illinois gentlemen were widely separated by distance.

Mr. LOGAN resumed. He said he was perfectly

Mr. MORRIS (Pa.) called for the Sergeant-at-Arms

Mr. MORKIS (Fa.) called for the Sergean-a-Artha.
Order was after a while restored.
Mr. TAYLOR (La.) said it was time such proceedings should cease. [Applause.] The time had arrived when this species of discussion, which could lead to nothing but irritation, should terminate, and the representatives of the people should proceed to an election quietly and decently. They should have some compe-

sentatives of the people should proceed to an election quietly and decently. They should have some competent person to preserve order.

Mr. LOGAN said he had yielded the floor only for a moment. Gentlemen need have no apprehension of a difficulty between his colleague and himself. [Hisses.]

Mr. TAYLOR said they should have an organization, and then there would be an opportunity to discuss all these matters in order. The interruption at first quieted, would have terminated in a permanent interruption, and perhaps in an adjournment, if it had not been for the inteposition of the friends of the respective gentlemen from Illinois. [Applause.]

Mr. LOGAN remarked, if he was to be hissed, he would merely say that he had as many rights here to be respected as any one else. [Applause.]

Mr. BARR said that the applause should be made to cease by the clearing of the galleries.

Mr. GROW hoped they would first stop it on the floor.

Mr. BURNETT remarked that when it was charged that the galleries were responsible, he said that the example of applause was set by the Republicans on the floor. [Applause in the galleries.] He wanted he floor. [Applause in the galleries.] He wanted he responsibility to fall where it belonged. Mr. FARNSWORTH did not want this hall con-

werted into a bear-garden.

Mr. MAYNARD said there were no means to pre vent the applause and hissing until a presiding officer was elected.

Mr. LOGAN resumed his remarks, and eulogized in

Mr. LOGAN resumed his remarks, and eulogized in high terms the character of Mr. Douglas, and pronounced the charge against him false in every respect.

Nr. McCLERNAND produced a letter from Mr. Douglas, who branded the charge as false.

Mr. LOGAN commented on the action of the Republican party in Illinois in terms of reprobation. He alluded to the fact that in Chicago a meeting had been held, sympathizing with John Brown, and no Republican raised his voice against it. In conclusion he addressed a few remarks to the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, urging them to act with the Democratic party, and let past issues be buried in oblivion.

Mr. CLARK, ef New-York—Will the gentlemen inform me whether he approves the Territorial policy of

Mr. CLARK, of New York will the gentlement of form me whether he approves the Territorial policy of the present Administration?

Mr. LOGAN—I repeat, let past issues be buried in oblivion. You know the position taken by Mr. Douglas in Illinois, and you know he wastriumphantly elected.

That is enough.

Mr. CLARK-Will the Democratic nominee for

Mr. CLARK—Will the Democratic nominee to Speaker, if elected, so organize the Committees that Kanesis shall be admitted without restriction?

Mr. LOGAN—I never asked him that question. It never entered into my mind. I have entire confidence in the Democratic nominee.

Mr. HASKIN inquired whether, in case the Charles—Convention should adopt a platform in opposition. ton Convention should adopt a platform in opposition to the views of Mr. Douglas, and if that Convention indersed and approved the conduct of this Administra-tion, as well with regard to its Kansas policy as all

other matters, he would support the nominee of that

Convention!

Mr. LOGAN replied that he was about twenty-eight years old, and had lived long enough to discover that the Democratic party never does wrong. [Laughter.] He had never known the Democratic party in National Convention to indorse a platform that was not consistent with his view. Having that confidence, he would not anticipate what they might do, but would say he would vote for the nominee of that Convention any how. [Expressions of delight on the Democratic side of the House.]

Mr. HASKIN-I will not. I will ask another ques Does the gentleman believe that the Territorial lature of Kansas could exclude Slavery or abol-

ish it?

Mr. LOGAN—I profess to be a Democrat, neither
Lecompton nor Anti-Lecompton. As I have said, I
have buried all old party issues. I claim to be a
Democrat. I am for Stephen A. Douglas for President
of the United States, first, last, and all the time. If he
is not nominated, I am for the next man, that is, the
way who is recognized. [Applause.] an who is nominated. [Applause.] Mr. HASKIN asked whether he would sustain the

see if the platform resolved to protect Slavery in Mr. LOGAN-Wait till the Democratic platform

does that, and I will tell you.

Mr. HASKIN said at the last session of Congress the Republican members of the House put themselves squarely on the Anti-Lecompton platform. He was in favor of the organization of the House, and had opposed all this rambling debate. He held in perfect abhorrence the appeals made to him to come to the abhorrence the appeals made to him to cot support of those who sustain the nefarious this Administration with reference to the adi this Administration with reference to the admission of Kansas. He would never vote for any man for Speaker who voted for the Lecompton policy of this Administration, or who approves of its corrupt action, and its proceription as well in Himois as elsewhere. Mr. Haskin, in reply to a question whether he would vote for the Republican candidate, said he would vote for any gentleman on this side the House who comes nearer to my platform than the gentlemen on the other side who voted for the Lecompton Constitution. I say, further, I will do all in my power a prevent the organization of this House to the election of the Administration candidate.

ministration candidate.

Mr. LOGAN said he came here a Democrat, and expected to support a Democrat. He had differed from childhood from the Republicans and would never offi-

Mr. HASKIN-If this Republican side of the House Mr. HASKIN—If this Republican side of the House affiliate with me, I shall be most happy to receive their support. I came here as an independent man, with no collar round my neck. If the Republicans put themselves on the popular sovereignty doctrine, which, I believe in, opposing the infamous extravagance and gross corruption of this Administration, I would sooner cooperate with them than with those who go with the gentlemen of the South in supporting a frandulent constitution for the purpose of bringing a Slave State into the Union.

perang a fraudulent constitution for the purpose of bringing a Slave State into the Union. Mr. FLORENCE (Pa.) said he would take occasion at another time to answer his friend in regard to the corruptions of the Administration of which he had Mr. STANTON (Ohio) obtained the floor, but was

willing to yield it if the House desired to proceed to the immediate election of a Speaker, provided he could beguently have the floor.
Mr. WINSLOW, with that view, moved that

Agreed to. The result was
Whole number of votes. 231 Mr. Bocock.
Necessary to a choice 116 Mr. Gümer.
Mr. HICKMAN (Pa.) offered a resolution for

Mr. WINSLOW moved an adjournment till Monday.

Negatived by 25 majority.

A motion was made to adjourn till to-morrow, and efeated by the same vote.

Mr. HICKMAN again attempted to offer his resolu-At twenty minutes past 4 o'clock, the House ad-

## John Brown's Funeral.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. VERGENNES, Vt., Friday, Dec. 9, 1859. The funeral of John Brown took place at North Elba on Thursday, at 1 o'clock. The body was borne by six of his neighbors from his own roof to a rock near by, under the shadow of which he had directed it to be laid. The coffin had been previously placed in front of his door-step, where his neighbors came in crowds to take a last look. The face was hardly changed, and wore its usual serene expression. Before leaving the house, his favorite hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet-blow," &c., was sung, and an impressive prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Young of Burlington, Vt., who, with Mr. L. G. Bigelow and two others of that city, had ridden all night to be present, Remarks were then made by J. M. McKim of Philadelphia and Wendell Phillips of Boston, amid the strong emotion and deep sympathy of the family and friends. At the grave Mr. Young quoted Paul's words, "I

It was deeply touching to see the three widows leaning on the arms of strangers and relieving their broken hearts by sobs.

have fought the good fight," &c., and pronounced

The crowd slowly and reluctantly left the ground, and the martyr is left in his grave among the hills.

Death of Hon. Theodore Sedgwick. STOCKBRIDGE, Friday, Dec. 9, 1859. The Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, U. S. District Atto

## ney for Southern New-York, died here last night at the house of his mother, after a long and painful

Kansas Election.

LEAVESWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Dec. 8, 1859. The entire Republican State ticket is undoubtedly ected by majorities averaging over three thousan Every county yet heard from, excepting Leavenworth, gives a Republican majority. Halderman, Democrat, or Congress, runs ahead of his ticket thus far.

## Men of Business Obliged to Aban-

don their Business.
Washington, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1859.
Thirty-two gentlemen, agents of New-York and
Boston houses, arrived here to-day from the South and report the feeling of indignation so great against Northerners, that they were compelled to return and abandon their business. These gentlemen have been known for years as traders in the South. They also report that Northerners of long residence in the South have been disfigured and driven from their homes.

have been disfigured and driven from their homes.

Eleven business men who were on their way South, returned last night, after having reached a station in Virginia, being turned back by a Vigilance Committee. They say the feeling in six of the States through which they have passed is very intense against the North, and against the continuance of the Union.

# From Albany. ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 9, 1859. The Canal Commissioners met to-day, and resolved to close the State Canals on the 15th inst. Very little property is out at this time, most of the boats having

From Pike's Peak. The Pike's Peak express of the 2d has reached Leavenworth, with \$8,000 worth of gold-dust, and a large mail. Severe weather had set in. Mining had generally been abandoned for the season. Heavy snow-storms had occurred on the Plains.

arrived at tidewater.

Funeral of Hon. Daniel O. Morton

TOLEDO, Friday, Dec. 9, 1859. The funeral of the Hon. Daniel O. Morton, la U. S. District Attorney for Ohio, was largely attended to-day by members of the profession, as a body, and the citizens generally. Judges Potter, Mason, Myers, Fitch, Dunlap, and Gen. Hill, officiated as pall bearers. The Courts here and in Cleveland passed resolutions expressive of the general grief, and adjourned.

## Damages for Seduction.

Bostos, Friday, Dec. 9, 1859.

William A. Cochrane, who sued George L. Perry for seducing his wife, claiming damages in \$40,000, was this morning awarded \$3,000 by the Jury, which sum Mr. Cochrane gives to the Home for the Fallen.

Fire.

CINCISNATI, Friday, Dec. 9, 1859.

The retort house and machinery of Hieatt and Wood's candle factory was destroyed by fire this noon.

Loss \$29,000, which is insured.

Faiture.

Bos 108, Friday, Dec. 9, 1859.

Mesers. Shepard, Clark & Brown, book publishers of this city, have failed. Their liabilities are about \$1,000,000.

Norrotz, Va., Friday, Dec. 9, 1859.
Virginius Leonard, aged II years, son of Mr. Leonard, editor of The Argus of this city, was found mardered to-night in a room at the National Hotel. He had received a deep stab in the neck. The excitement caused by this event is very great. No arrests have yet been

## Loss of the Steamboat Rochester.

CINCINATI, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1859.
The steamer Rochester struck a snag, two mile above Madison, yesterday, sinking almost immediate lv. Sixty passengers who were on board were saved. The boat, with her cargo, was valued at about \$25,000,

### Burglaries in Maine.

Bancon, Thesday, Dec. 9, 1859.
Several burglaries were committed in this city last night, in various stores and boarding houses, and property valued at seven hundred dollars, including tons cell and the seven hundred dollars, including four gold watches, was stelen. Two young men have been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated these

The Weather.

Bosron, Friday, Dec. 9, 1859.

The weather is clear and calm. This morning the hermometer at the Cambridge Observatory stood at above zero, showing a fall of 47° since Wednesday. At Montreal the thermometer stood at zero.

## VIRGINIA AND THE TRIBUNE.

POST-OFFICE, LYNCHBURG, VA., Dec. 9, 1859.

MR. HORAGE GREELEY—Sir: I hereby inform yo that I shall not, in future, deliver from this office the copies of THE TRIBUSE which come here, because believe them to be of that incendiary character which the come here, because believe them to be of that incendiary character which is the complete of the future are forbidden circulation slike by the laws of the and a proper regard for the safety of society. will, therefore, discontinue them.

## Respectfully, R. H. GLASS, P. M.

MR. POSTMASTER OF LINCHBURG, VA .- Sir : take leave to assure you that I shall do nothing of the sort. The subscribers to THE TRIBUNE in Lynchburg have paid for their papers; we have taken their money, and shall fairly and fully earn it, according to contract If they direct us to send their papers to some other Post-Office, we shall obey the request; otherwise, we shall send them as originally ordered. If you or your masters choose to steal and destroy them, that is your affair-at all events, not ours; and if there is no law in Virginia to punish the larceny, so much the worse for her, and our plundered subscribers. If the Federal Administration, whereof you are the tool, after monop olizing the business of mail-carrying, sees fit to become the accomplice and patron of mail-robbery, I suppose the outrage must be borne until more honest and less servile rulers can be put into high places at Washington, or till the People can recover their natural right to carry each other's letters and printed matter, asking no odds of the Government. Go ahead in your own base way: I shall stand steadfast for Human Liberty

and the Protection of all natural rights.
Yours, stiffly, HORACE GREELEY. New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

## PERSONAL.

-Mr. Theodore Tilton is to give the closing lecture in the charity course at the Brooklyn Athenseum next Friday evening, on "Children."

-Fernando Wood, writes a correspondent of The Mobile Register from this city, has thus far generaled well. He nominates bimself for Mayor; he hires and pays the rent for Mozart Hall; he salaries and pays the expenses of the Committee; he foots his own bills for printing, &c.; he keeps a daily paper; he has his private Secretary of State, Alexander Ming; he has his treasurer, Brother Benjamin Wood; he has his regular political advertiser, Mr. -, who writes ads. about F. W., and pays for their insertion as if they were Brandreth or Holloway pill notices.

-The wife of John Brown, on taking charge of the remains of her husband, stated that she designed conveying them home with as little publicity or delay as able; and it appears that she has performed this voluntary promise with thorough good faith. We may add, says The Washington Star, that she has won the respect and regard of the entire South by the womanly delicacy and good sense she displayed while performing the duties of her trying mission.

John Brown did not leave any final statement or address to the public. Mrs. Brown, says The Independent, says that her husband made no allusion to such a document as having been written, or to any purpose of writing such a document. She thinks his final letter to his family, justifying his enterprise and motives, was all the record he cared to leave. To the end he criticized his maneuver at Harper's Ferry as a blunder, but insisted on the righteousness and pro priety of any well-conceived and well executed scheme to rescue the slaves from bondage. It is said that, when parting with Mrs. Brown, the "old man" asked the jailer, as though it was the most casual and indif-At what hour am I to be executed And on being told 11 o'clock, he turned to his wife and saic: "Very well; if I think of anything else to say, I will write it down and leave it for you.'

-While at Harper's Ferry, the gentlemen with Mrs. Brown made an investigation as to the disposition of the bodies of the insurgents killed at the invasion, in an effort to find the bodies of the two sons of Brown. They found that three of them had been thrown in one grave, and nine in another, helter-skelter, and the top of the pile only covered by one foot of loose earth The receptacles were opened, but it was found impossible to identify any of the bodies, and the effort to recover them was given up. The bodies will all, how ever, be taken up and given proper interment.

-Wendell Phillips says that Massachusetts will eventually claim John Brown's remains for interment within her own soil, but that at present it is necessary to follow the directions of Mr. Brown, and the wishes of the family, that he should be interred at North Elba.

-Stephens, in a letter to a friend, thus defines his religious creed: "I am a firm believer in the teachings of Theodore Parker of Boston, and also in the spiritual theory of a life hereafter. Spiritualism is a great thing to sustain me in this hour, for how good it is to think that it I die I shall meet with near and dearfriends who have gone before, and there to go on progressing forever." I have corrected his orthography, which is extremely bad, showing him to be a most illiterate

-It is now positively asserted that Stevens, whose case was to be taken up to the United States District Court, at Staunton, will be tried in Charlestown, on account of the refusal of Mr. Harding, the prosecuting attorney, to enter a nolle prosequi. This action of the prosecution attorney is censured by many, but he is determined in his action in this matter, and will listen to no argument. It is probable a special term of the Circuit Court will be held in January to try Stevens and Hazlett.

-The Utica Observer of December 8th says: "Gerrit Smith continues to improve. We hear favorable reports of him to-day."

-A blind lady, Miss Looker, of Indiana, was stopping at the M'Clure House, in Martinsburg, Va., one day last week. The landlady insisted that because she was from Indiana, she was an Abolitionist, and such a rookery was raised about the matter, that the blind girl, acting on the advice of a minister to whom she applied for assistance, left the house.

-The health of Judge Douglas is still of a character to need great care and attention. In a few days he will depart for the South.

-F. B. Carpenter of this city has just completed portrait of the late President Marsh of the Vermont University, ordered by some of his late pupils. -Roger Pryor has been prominently before the pub-

lie for some years -so much so that meet persons think him far older than he is. He is about thirty-five, but does not look over twenty-five. He is tail, slim, and beardless, with a sinewy frame, and decided features, which in repose are as placid as mother's milk, and, when excited, scornfully turbulent about the mouth, and glancing impetatously from the eye. He is courteons, gentlementy, and mild spoken-and by the turn and afternoon religious services!

Murder of a Child in Norfolk, Va. of a phrase, he is exactly the reverse, so far as the character of his actions and phrascology indicates. He becomes distinctly excited in both. The manner in which he wenre his hair makes a strong contrast to his moner at such times, it being long and thrown back

-The Paris correspondent of The Post writes that Mr. Seward is taking a rapid tour through Belgium and Holland. He will return to Paris about the December, and sail in the Arago on the 13th. Por a week he was the guest of the Emperor and Empress, at Compiegne, a compliment which very naturally made a sensation not only in American but even is

-Adjutant-Gen. Townsend gives a notice of interest o the Soldiers of the War of 1812-"that no claims under chapter 176 of the laws of 1859, will be received or adjudicated after the first day of January, 1860."

-No Ex-President has ever lived in more studied retirement than Martin Van Buren. He is seldom away from his home, and never seems to covet atten tibns of any kind. On the 5th inst. he passed his 77th year. He is said to be writing a memoir of his times It will, if truthful, reveal a great many curious chapters in the political history of the country.

-The Portland Argus reports that the Rev. Dr. Chickering and the Rev. Mr. Moore, of that city, exchanged pulpits on Sabbath morning last. When the atter was about half through with his discourse, at be High-street Church, he suddenly stopped, and remarked that the sermon had cost him a great deal of abor; but as it seemed not to interest the andience, and as many of them were asleep, he would proceed with it no longer. He then closed the meeting with a prayer and benediction.

-Herr Driesbach, the lion-tamer, has given a certificate to R. C. Russ, editor of The Brownsville (Ky.) Journal, stating that he is the only man in the country, excepting those engaged in taming wild animals, who has had the nerve to follow him into the cage of the lion, and take a seat on his back. The certificate tothis effect was written by Mr. Ruse while in the interesting situation referred to.

-The father of the kidnapped boy Mortara, whose arrival in Paria has been announced, is still young, and of gentleman-like demeanor. He is very calm in manner, but is energetically resolved to spare no pains to obtain possession of his child. His wife recently gave birth to another child at Bologna, to which place she wen from Rome, in order not to run the risk of having it taken from her. M. and Mme. Morara intend to take up their residence in Piedmont. M. Mortara when at Rome was not allowed to see his child, except n presence of priests, but was told that the little fel low should be given up to him if he himself would consent to be converted. He wanted the Roman Government to consent to allow the child to be removed from Kome to a convent in Turin; but seeing that this was not likely to be granted he came to Paris in order to bring his case before the Congress.

-Mr. George Fitzgerald of South Troy, New-York, is a true specimen of the " Fine Old Irish Gentleman. He has seen 163, enjoys full health, and is in posses sion of all his faculties. -The Rev. Dr. Cahill, the distinguished Catholic

lergyman, who recently arrived in this country from Ireland, has declined an offer of \$50,000 for the delivery of his lectures in various cities in the South. -The Rev. Dr. Pomroy is said to be staying with

his brother in the town of Sunderland, Franklin County, Massachusetts. -Capt. Peleg Aborn of Pawtuxet fell dead in a shop on Westminster street, Providence, on Thursday morning. The cause of his death is supposed to have been on affection of the heart. He was eighty years old, and remarkably active and vigorous for one of his years. He was a surveyor at Pawtuxet during the Harrison-Tyler Administration, succeeding Jos. Abo who filled the office from the time of Washington until

-In England lately a coal-digger residing at Hettonle-Hole, an earnest student of astronomy, and greatly in want of a good telescope, made a direct application to the Queen for an instrument. His hopes were not disappointed, and after the lapse of a short time a very beautifully-finished brass instrument was received by the petitioner. There are not many crowned he who could find time amid the multitudinous cares of

Government to attend to the appeal of a subject un-backed by wealth, position, or influence. -There is to be another expedition for the purpose pursuing the explorations of Dr. Kane, which robably start from Boston in the Spring, and be under he command of Dr. Hayes, the Surgeon of the Kane Expedition. The amount required is about \$30,000, and liberal subscriptions have already been made. Many of the scientific societies are actively enlisted in erprise, and have appointed Com

mote it. -The promise made by her Majesty to the Canadian deputation was to the effect that either the Prince of Wales or Prince Albert should visit the great North American provincesnext Summer. Excepting a rupture with some great power, there is every reason to that the promise will be fulfilled. The matter has been sufficiently discussed, and it is understood that the I'rince will not only be present at the opening of the great work for which the presence of royalty was specially solicited, but that he will remain a su time in Canada to become well acquainted with all its more interesting localities, and physical characteristics

-Signor Mario has fought a duel. A Madrid lette

citys:

"The brutal treatment which Madame Orisi has experienced at the hands of the high-born, weil-bred, potato-husting, howling audience which frequents the Italian Opers here, has given rise to much recrimination. Signor Mario has naturally resented these stoss and brutal insults on a lady whose former fame should have secured her an immunity at least from an insult. But in his remonstrances, he has been met by the remark, that during the heyday of her prosperity, Madame Grist disdained to accept any of the brilliant offers of the Madrid managers, and that she only does so now, when her cracked and broken voice falls to procure any price in the market.

"Meny angry discussions have arisen on this matter, and at lest they have resulted in a duel which came of yesterday. The principals were Signor Mario and Senor San Miguel, the director of the Principe Theater. After several passes, and both combatants were wounded, the one in the face, the other in the area, the seconds interfered, and the handr of both was declared scot free. Neither has been seriously hurt; ladeed Mario would be able to sing again next week, were his services required, but he will decline ever again to sing in this capital."

—The Hartford Press says the venerable "Father"

-The Hartford Press says the venerable "Father Giddings" showed us the light of his beaming counter nance on Monday afternoon. While in our office he wrote a letter and affixed a stamp thereto, the first ime, he remarked, that he had paid postage in twentyone years! His franking privilege had expired at noon

-The widow of Balzac is married to Gigoux, the painter and expert of the Louvre. The condition of the marriage is singular enough. The lady is to retain the name of Balrac, even in signing legal documents, and to be called in her domestic circle by no other name than that of her first husband, from whose glory [Court Journal she will not depart.

-When the frigate Euryalus touched at the Island of Thuses, in Greece, the authorities want abourd to welcome Prince Alfred. The ship was greeted by a oyal salute from the batteries of the town, wa was answered by the ship's guns. During the pro-credings, the Prince, much to the associahment of the Turkish authorities on board, was basy aloft taking in

companied by a small party from, the ship, wh of Philippi. In the course of the day, his royal high-ness was more than once ashase in compand of a bond on ship's duty.

sail. Capt. Tarleton and Major Cowell next day, ac-

-The Lien reports a curious sentence which has been passed at Unterwalden, Switzerland. One Melchoir Risi, accused of disturbing the public order has been condemned to a month's impris to a regular attendance for two years at the morging